

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

Devoted to the Moral and Social Advancement of all Irish Americans.

WILLIAM M. HIGGINS, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. SINGLE COPY, 5c.

Entered at the Louisville Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

Address all Communications to the KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN, 326 West Green Street.



LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1898.

ENGLISH BLUSTER.

The Fashoda incident passes for the present by the French retiring, without, however, yielding the point of contention, after forcing England to assert a claim fraught with trouble for the future. That the claims of England are not well founded and that the war talk and "preparations" are "campaign bluster" to bolster up the Salisbury party is evident from the tone of the opposition press. We quote the following from the Dublin Independent:

"The Yellow Book issued by the French Government on the Fashoda question presents the first authentic version of the French side of the controversy which has been the talk of Europe for the past month. In many respects the publication, of which but a brief epitome is telegraphed, comes in the nature of a disappointment, lacking as it does the all-important dispatch from Marchand himself, without which a complete review of the situation has been practically impossible. With this exception, however, there is no reason to find fault with the Yellow Book as a complete answer to the Blue Book recently issued by the English Foreign Office. That there are two sides to the Fashoda question is made so plain that the wonder is how the Jingo speakers who have lately been electrifying English audiences, should not have thought of such a possibility. And that the French side has quite as much sound argument in its favor as the English must also be apparent, while over and above all, the conclusion that Lord Salisbury is painfully overmatched in the matter of diplomatic fencing is evident, even from the cursory report of the Yellow Book telegraphed. The strong point of the English position may be briefly stated as follows: As long ago as 1895, Sir Edward Grey, in Parliament, made the statement that an advance by France on the upper Nile would be considered by the British Government as an 'unfriendly act.' Three years later, when Sir H. Kitchener, at the head of an army of English and Egyptian troops, rescued this territory from the sway of Khalifa, he discovered a band of Frenchmen with a handful of African troops in possession of a small town, Fashoda, a few hundred miles beyond Omdurman. Ignoring the fact that the Frenchmen had already taken formal possession of the place to the extent of planting the tri-color, the Sirdar proceeded to claim sovereign rights there for England, or Egypt, which is practically the same thing. And thereupon the contest for ownership of Fashoda was transferred from the banks of the Nile to London and Paris.

"Lord Salisbury's dispatches go into more detail as to the rights of England in the premises, but one of his points, intended as a strong argument, turns out to be the very weakest, and practically gives the case away to the French. That is, that by right of conquest all the territory subject to the Khalifa prior to the battle of Omdurman should become subject to England after that battle. To all these arguments the French Foreign Minister has given a complete and satisfactory answer. Thus in regard to Sir Edward Grey's declaration regarding 'an unfriendly act,' the then French Foreign Minister, M. Hanotaux, lost no time in repudiating this version of international law, and, furthermore, instructed the French Ambassador in London to address a similar protest to Lord Kimberley, who was then English

Foreign Minister. Had England intended Sir Edward Grey's dictum to be taken seriously, the time for such action was upon receipt of the French protest, but failing to do so, the only natural conclusion was that the words of Sir Edward Grey were not to be taken literally by the French Ministry. Again, as to 'the right of conquest' to Fashoda as part of the territory under the sway of the Khalifa before the battle of Omdurman, the Yellow Book points out that this plea was immediately answered by the Quai d'Orsay to the effect that Fashoda itself was not under the sway of the Khalifa, and that therefore the right of conquest really established the French claim to the disputed point. A subsequent claim put forward by England, namely, that Fashoda was in reality subject to the Khedive all the time, and that the Khalifa was merely a rebel whom the Sirdar suppressed for the benefit of the Egyptian Government, is completely answered by the French Minister. As far back as 1893, he says, that is to say two years before Sir Edward Grey made his famous declaration, it was pointed out to the English Government that the Soudan had been practically lost to Egypt. This view of the situation was even then adopted by the English Government itself, who proceeded to conquer for England an important part of the equatorial provinces. In view of this the question asked by the French Minister in the Yellow Book is exceedingly pertinent: 'How could the freedom of action which Great Britain thus took to herself be denied to us?' And in support of this contention he points out that there have since been other interventions on the Nile without invoking any protest on the part of the English Government. Having thus successfully disputed every point raised by the British Blue Book, M. Delcasse, in his official message, goes a step further, and practically explains the origin of all the Jingo talk which is now setting England ablaze. In conversation with Sir E. Monson, the English Ambassador at Paris, the only reply that the latter could make to the plain statement of facts adduced by the French Minister was that the English Cabinet 'considered itself too far pledged on its previous public declarations to be able to give up possession of Fashoda.' Or, in other words, no matter that France may have right on its side, and the English contention has been proven to be as full of holes as a sieve; yet, in order to make good the Jingo pronouncements of Hicks-Beach, Chamberlain and Devonshire, the British Cabinet is prepared to go to war for the possession of a place which never belonged to them. Such an exposition of arrogant bluff was, perhaps, never recorded in a diplomatic document. In this light the alleged tremendous preparations for war being made at the English naval dockyards become in reality little better than so much waste of money. Lord Rosebery's declaration that England should claim the Nile from end to end appears even more ridiculous after the publication of the Yellow Book. And the probabilities of war become, if possible, remoter than ever. The old adage about 'barking dogs never bite' will apply to the present situation. There has been altogether too much vociferation about the English dogs of war to warrant any serious expectation that they will slip their leashes.

We regret to see the Courier-Journal becoming illiberal.

ENGLAND'S HYPOCRISY EXPOSED.

"England's great friendship for America" manifested during the war with Spain, and made the basis of all the gush and toadyism of those who advocate an Anglo-American alliance, turns out to be a fake, or a bit of diplomatic lying to attain a purpose—a very old English trick. The great love of England for America attested by her refusal to join the European powers in intervening in behalf of Spain in the war with this country has been heralded as a great service in our behalf which deterred all Europe from aiding Spain and compelled the observance of neutrality, which left Spain to fight it out alone and get worsted. Alas, but truth overtakes and exposes the falsifier and hypocrite. The European powers never proposed intervention in the war, and England did not, as she could not, by her refusal to participate, prevent what was never proposed.

This announcement is made by the Russian Minister at Washington, and it is plain that his statement has the full concurrence of the other European powers. This statement has not been published by the Anglo-American press, though they continue to praise England's "friendly act" and criticize the alleged "unfriendliness" of other European governments toward America, as a result of Spain's appeals to them against the demand for the surrender of the Philippine islands—an appeal that was never made.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, says that Russia naturally felt much interest in the status of the Philippines owing to their close proximity to the eastern possessions of that empire. There was no warrant, however, he said, for the reports coming from Paris that Russia had been appealed to by Spain with a view to limiting the claims of the United States in the Philippines. No such appeal had been made to Russia or to other foreign governments.

Throughout the recent war Russia has maintained the most friendly attitude toward the United States and the Ambassador said that he did not doubt this would have a good effect in continuing the firm friendship which has so long existed between Russia and the United States.

In this connection Count Cassini took occasion to join issue with the prevailing view that England showed her conspicuous friendship for the United States during a critical state in the war with Spain by declining to join the great powers of Europe in a move for intervention. The Ambassador says he has heard this report frequently, and it seems to be accepted in this country as a part of the history of the recent war, and as the basis for much applause for England at the expense of the old great powers of Europe.

But Count Cassini says that no such action on the part of Great Britain ever took place, and that the impeachment of the continued friendliness of the other powers is due to a misapprehension of the facts. At no time, he says, was there a purpose on the part of the great powers to intervene against the action of the United States, so that there never was an occasion for such display of English friendship in checking the designs of the great powers as is generally presented.

Count Cassini says that the story, although very widely circulated and generally accepted as fact, is nothing less than a fable, and for the truth of history, as well as for the removal of this groundless reflection upon the attitude of the European powers toward the United States, this tale should not be accepted as a part of the record of the war. He does not give this merely as personal opinion, but as established fact, learned during visits to Paris and Berlin, as well as to St. Petersburg.

While in no way reflecting upon any other power, the Russian Ambassador feels that it is but simple

justice to Russia and other Continental powers that the consistent friendship they maintained toward the United States throughout every period of the war, and continue to maintain toward this Government, should not be obscured by any sentimental fiction as to the exceptional friendship of one nation and the enmity of others.

Another attache of the Russian embassy said:

"The statement that Russia would join any coalition, European or Asiatic, against the United States in the Philippine affair, is made without the least knowledge of the policy lately formulated by the foreign officers at St. Petersburg. 'This policy, far from having hostile designs against this country, was adopted for the purpose of drawing the traditional ties of friendship more closely. The United States is the neighbor of Asiatic Russia on the east—the only neighbor our great country has of whose integrity and friendship we are certain.

"Russia and the United States have no rival aspirations; therefore, we form our plans always counting on the United States as a counter-balancing force against European intrigues.

"Russia hopes one day to dominate the Old World, just as she hopes to see the United States control the new. But Russia always hopes for the commercial help this continent can give her. The dream of our economists always has been that with the opening of the Siberian railroad the Pacific ocean would become a great highway of commerce, carrying to your Western States the vast wealth of the Indies, China, Japan and the trans-Caspian countries.

"The Russian Government has planted in the Siberian countries one of the most wonderful colonies in the history of colonization. Its choice of this location was determined by the assurance that the United States, faithful to traditions, would promote its success by co-operating with us commercially.

"Russia would infinitely prefer that the Philippines should pass into the hands of any strong government capable of maintaining law and order than that the recent conditions should be restored. Since we wish any sovereignty there rather than Spanish, does it not seem inconsistent that we should object to the United States, on which we place our main reliance?

"Nothing would please Russia more than to have the territory of the United States come nearer the Asiatic coast. The circumstance of the conquest, the nature of the aboriginal population, the political status of the islands, all demand that the United States shall keep what was gallantly won by an admirable navy. Russia would be the last country to object to America's keeping territory won in an honorably conducted war."

Much as one rejoices over the election of his party candidate, no honest man will fail to condemn the barefaced partisanship and stupidity of the Bracken county Election Commissioners in throwing out the entire vote of the Berlin precinct and disfranchising several hundred voters, and, indeed, the majority of the voters in the Ninth Congressional district, on the technicality that the election officers closed the polls for dinner. The result in the Congressional district (the Ninth) is so close that on the full returns Pugh, Republican, had 12 majority, and by throwing out the Berlin precinct, which gave Pugh twenty majority, Williams, Democrat, is given a majority of eight votes in the entire district. The injustice is so clear that no one can justify it, and the stupidity of it is that it will fail, as Congress will most certainly seat Pugh, and the odium of such proceedings must be borne by the Democratic party. It is much better to go down in honorable defeat than win by methods which no decent man can defend.

Our Frankfort friends are no sooner through with one election than they begin to get ready for another. The race for Legislator is attracting attention, and many prominent citizens are spoken of and urged to enter the contest, among them Mr. Pat McDonald, of the Western Argus. With due respect to all others, Mr. McDonald would make a live, hustling and faithful representative, and our Frankfort folks could find no better. Send Pat to the Legislature and he will be fully able to give a good account of his stewardship.

The School Board, after a deadlock of thirty-one ballots, elected A. H. Brachey, of the Seventh district, President. Mr. Brachey was re-elected to the board by a large majority from the Eleventh and Twelfth wards, which attests his popularity. He is a gentleman of ability, conservative in his views, and respected by his constituents, regardless of politics.



Mr. J. T. Dyer, of Morganfield, was in the city the past week.

J. J. Barry, of the New Haven Echo, was in the city the past week.

T. C. O'Bryan, of Danville, and H. W. Reeves, of Lebanon, were in the city Wednesday.

At Hopkinsville, Ky., Wednesday, Mr. C. E. Smith and Miss Edna Cavanaugh were married.

Mr. W. R. Bush and Miss Katis E. Taylor were married in Lexington, Ky., Wednesday evening.

Lieut. Thomas J. Riley is rejoicing over the arrival of a young officer at his home at 1927 Duncan.

Mr. Tom Higgins and Mr. Con Lehan will return shortly from Bowling Green after a delightful stay of one month.

Mr. W. F. Spalding, of Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Susie B. Mattingly were married in Lebanon Tuesday morning.

The many friends of John J. Tully, the old life-saver, will regret to learn that he is confined to his home by sickness.

The announcement that the Young Men's Division of the Hibernians will resume their socials will be pleasing news to many.

The entertainment of the young ladies of the juvenile choir of the Sacred Heart church was a most enjoyable one and proved a great success.

Mrs. Peter Cusick, who has been seriously ill during the past summer, is reported to be improving and her speedy recovery is now looked for.

Mr. Herbert Fawcett, of New Albany, a prominent member of the Elks, is the happy father of a handsome boy, who arrived at his home the past week.

Miss Chrissie Doyle, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Harig, 853 Seventh street, for several weeks, left for her home in Carlow, Ireland, yesterday.

In Lexington, Tuesday evening, Mr. W. E. O'Sullivan, of Lebanon, and Miss Teresa Varty, of Tampa, Fla., were married by the Rev. Father Hogarty, of Lebanon.

There is untold happiness in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mike M. Hoban, on Portland avenue, over the arrival of their youngest daughter, which event occurred last week.

Mr. John F. Jacques and family, of Columbus, Ohio, surprised relatives and friends by an unannounced visit last week. Jack is as jolly as ever, and is getting fat.

The congregation of Holy Cross church will give a euchre at Fountain Ferry Park on Tuesday, November 22. The ladies promise a delightful evening for all who attend.

The congregation of St. George's church, Standard and Eighteenth streets, are holding a bazaar in St. Peter's hall, Seventeenth and Southgate, which will close next Thursday.

Hon. Alexander Dowling, of New Albany, Judge-elect of the Indiana Supreme Court from Second district, will remove to Indianapolis about the holidays, his term beginning January 2.

Mr. Jacob Gross and Miss Dora Miller were married in St. Louis Bertrand church by Rev. Father Logan, Wednesday. The attendants were Mr. Joseph Demuth and Miss Lizzie Hubbard.

John Hawk and Edward Markum have been looking gloomy lately, owing to the coolness of two popular Market-street young ladies. Brace up, old boys—the darkest hour is always just before dawn.

Messrs. Reynolds, Gibney and McElheaney deserve special praise for their good work in Cyrano de Bergerac at the Temple during the past week. Here are true specimens of Kentucky Irish Americans.

The ladies of St. Joseph's Aid, of Cecilia's parish, will give a coffee social and entertainment in St. Cecilia's Hall on Wednesday evening, November 30. Tickets fifteen cents. The proceeds are for the poor of the parish.

Miss Katie Ingram, the popular young Louisville actress, has consented to appear in an amateur theatrical at Macaulay's Theater next month. Her many friends who know her ability will surely swell the box office receipts.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Claire rendered valuable assistance in entertaining and making it pleasant for those who attended the entertainment given by the young ladies of the Sacred Heart church choir. They were assisted by Mesdames Tarple, Mattingly, Cronin, Tighe and Curran.

Cards have been issued for the wedding of Mr. Jerry O'Leary, of Eighteenth and High streets, and Miss Maggie Mooney, a lovely young lady of the West End. The ceremony will be solemnized Thursday at St. Patrick's church. They have the best wishes of a host of friends.

Mrs. James Kelly and Mr. John McGrath will be married at St. Louis Bertrand church Wednesday afternoon, November 23, at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Kelly is a

was served to about 125 guests. Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard left for the East, to be away several weeks. On their return they will go to housekeeping in the Highlands.

Woman's Corner.

All-over lace gowns in cream and ecru over white satin are worn for dressy occasions, and sleeveless coats of Irish guipure are one of the pretty accessories of evening dress.

Violet in all the shades between pale mauve and pansy is the popular color for your silk shirt waists. White silk with endless tucks is also worn, with red or blue velvet collar bands.

Boas of all kinds are the fashion, which means that feather boas are still popular. The new varieties are a mixture of three colors, such as black, white and mauve in one. Short neck ruffs are also made of ostrich tips spotted with chenille, while others of soft kilted silk are edged with chenille.

Barbaric-looking chains of colored beads are shown among the novelties. Fans and lognettes are supposed to be attached to these, and while they can not suppress the more elegant jeweled chains of gold they are strong and within reach of the many, which means some measure of success.

The foreign fashion writers are continually reminding us that the ideal costume for morning wear in the street consists of a plaid skirt and a plain cloth coat, both tailor-made, of course. Black and gray and white plaid, with a black coat, is the latest, but you can exercise your own taste as to color.

The "English bulldog" walking shoe of calfskin is one phase of feminine fancy which is to be illustrated this winter. Of course it is ugly and makes a woman's foot look just like a man's, but then she has appropriated all of his neckties, collars, hats, vests and some of his coats, and so there is nothing left but shoes, unless she dons the trousers.

The new ribbons are a delight to the eye, with their pretty, soft colors spotted with black satin and chenille dots and striped with chenille and velvet. There is every kind of plaid ribbon, figured ribbon and ribbon with a fine silk fringe on the edge. Satin ribbons are especially soft in texture with almost a velvet finish, and some of them have a diagonal weave in the silk.

The latest millinery fad in New York is the Koch theater hat. It is a decided novelty. The trimming can be lifted off the hat and used during the performance as a fan, then readjusted. The small hat meanwhile is worn during the play and discommodates nobody. The invention will do away with the big hat nuisance, and men will have nothing now to complain of on this score—at least when it reaches this isolated point of the compass, which it may possibly do during the next two or three years anyhow.

Chenille plays a very conspicuous part in both hat and dress trimmings this season. It is threaded into lace and mixed with embroidery in silver and gold threads on velvet and silk, and chenille fringes with satin-covered drops at the end of each strand are revived again. Light and pretty silk gimps of braid and cord twisted into every conceivable design, both beaded and plain, are also a decided feature of dress trimming. Picot-edged cords make very effective patterns, and then there is a new edging, made of strands of silk, which looks very much like feathers. Fur in both wide and narrow bands will be very much used. Old-fashioned, deep silk fringes are coming to the front once more and there is simply no limit to the use of all kinds of imitation and real laces. Embroideries in a mixture of soft rich colors in white silk are used for yokes, vests and revers, and while the floral silk embroidery used in applique is not new, it shows some new designs with silk and gauze mixtures. Beaded and sequined trimmings are quite as popular as ever, and so are steel novelties with jet and gun metal combined.

PARNELL'S LITTLE ROMANCE.

There is one authentic anecdote about the late Mr. Parnell, the Academy says, which has probably never reached his biographer's ear, and which is now put into print for the first time. It relates to the days before Parnell went into Parliament, and when, as a very smart young man, caring much more for dress than he afterward did, he paid a long visit to America, and made himself very popular in society. In one city he encountered a girl whom he thought delightful. In the running for her Parnell came in easily first and the engagement was formally announced. One night, however, at a dance Parnell came up to the lady as she was sitting out with one of his former rivals. "Oh, you are here," he said, "but you promised the last two dances to me." "Oh, no," said she. "Oh, yes," said he; and with that he appealed to the third person present in confirmation. That authority wavering, was angrily told by Parnell to "speak the truth." A scene followed, also a challenge, but the duel was never fought. The friends of all parties intervened, the engagement was broken off, Parnell returned to Ireland and took to politics.

SOCIAL AND SUPPER.

The ladies of St. Mary Magdalene's parish will give a coffee social and oyster supper on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, November 21 and 22, at 1329 Brook street, from 7 to 10:30 p. m. Tickets admitting to refreshments served twenty-five cents.

Etta Cox, aged ten months, overturned a coffee pot, and was scalded on face, breast and arms, Wednesday evening at her home, near Lyons and Brandeis. Dr. Moir, who was called, says the child's injuries are serious and perhaps fatal.